



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

NEWS AND NOTES

Dr. W. A. Murrill, assistant director of the Garden and editor of MYCOLOGIA, recently spent several weeks in Europe examining types of fungi in various European herbaria.

Mr. F. D. Kern, assistant to Dr. J. C. Arthur of the agricultural experiment station, Lafayette, Indiana, has taken up his residence in New York City as fellow in botany in Columbia University. As part of his major work, Mr. Kern will continue his researches on the genus *Gymnosporangium*.

Mr. Guy West Wilson, for several years past professor of biology in Upper Iowa University, Fayette, Iowa, and formerly research scholar in the New York Botanical Garden, has recently accepted the position of assistant in vegetable pathology in the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station.

Mr. Wilmer G. Stover, formerly assistant in the department of botany at Miami University, has been appointed instructor in botany in the Ohio State University, to supply the place made vacant by assistant professor Griggs, who is on leave of absence for one year. In addition to other duties, Mr. Stover will have charge of a course in mycology and fungus diseases of plants for the agricultural college students.

Mr. B. O. Dodge, of Columbia University, accompanied by Mrs. Dodge, spent a week in September at White Post, Virginia, in the Shenandoah Valley, collecting fungi. Special attention was given to parasitic fungi occurring on the estate of Mr. Graham F. Brandy.

Mr. Fred J. Seaver, director of the laboratories, spent a part of August and September collecting fungi in the Rocky Moun-

tains about Denver, Colorado. A large collection of fungi was made at elevations ranging from 6,000 to 14,000 feet. During a part of the time he was accompanied by Professor E. Bethel, of the East Denver High School.

Dr. Melchior Treub, for many years director of the famous botanical garden at Buitenzorg, Java, and director of the Department of Agriculture for the Dutch East Indies, died at Saint-Raphaël, Var, France, on October 3. He was born near Leyden in 1851. Dr. Treub was editor of the important *Annales du Jardin Botanique de Buitenzorg*, beginning with its second volume in 1885 and retaining this editorship even since his retirement about a year ago. He was the author of many noteworthy botanical papers, covering a wide range of topics.

A new book entitled *Diseases of Economic Plants*, by F. L. Stevens and J. G. Hall, of the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, has recently appeared. This work is designed to meet the needs of those students who wish to recognize, wherever this can be done with any degree of certainty, and treat diseases of plants without the laborious process of a detailed microscopic study. Those characters are used in diagnosing diseases which are evident to the naked eye or through the aid of the hand lens, and technicalities are avoided so far as possible, thus making the text a usable one to the agricultural students of the lower grades. The work is confined mainly to the bacterial and fungous diseases.

The introductory chapters contain a brief historical sketch of the development of the science of phytopathology; also statistics regarding the damage caused by fungi, symptoms of disease, methods of preventing diseases, formulae of the various fungicides with directions as to the best methods of applying them, and a discussion of the cost and profit resulting from their use.

The body of the work is devoted to a description of the symptoms of the diseases of plants which are of economic importance with directions as to the best methods of controlling them. These diseases are classified according to the natural relationship of the

hosts on which they occur and all of the diseases of a given host are treated under that host regardless of the relationships of the fungi which cause the diseases. The terms used in designating the various diseases are those most commonly used, or, where these are lacking or ambiguous, a name is made by adding the termination "ose" to the generic name of the fungus which causes the disease. The work is thoroughly illustrated, the illustrations being of such a nature as to be of material aid in the diagnosis of the various diseases.

The appendix contains a brief discussion of the differences in the physiology of the chlorophyl-bearing and chlorophylless plants with a few of the most striking morphological characters of the bacteria and fungi. This part of the work is very brief.

One of the points on which the work is to be commended is the fact that the manuscript of the various parts has been submitted to the best specialists in the groups treated for corrections and criticism, thus eliminating many of the errors which might otherwise appear in a work of this kind and ensuring accuracy as to details. The book will doubtless meet the need of a large number of students, especially in our agricultural colleges.

F. J. SEAVER.